

## **REMARKS**

In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

### **I. Amendments to the Specification and Abstract**

The specification and abstract have been reviewed and revised to improve their English grammar as well as address the objection identified in item 3 on page 2 of the Office Action. Specifically, in response to the objection to the specification, the Numerical References Section of the specification has been deleted. Therefore, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

The amendments to the specification and abstract have been incorporated into a substitute specification and abstract. Attached are two versions of the substitute specification and abstract, a marked-up version showing the revisions, as well as a clean version. No new matter has been added.

### **II. Informalities**

Claims 1, 4, 5, 7 and 9-13 were objected in view of various informalities identified in item 4 on pages 2 and 3 of the Office Action. Withdrawal of this objection is respectfully submitted since claims 1, 4, 5, 7 and 9-13 have been amended to resolve the problems identified by the Examiner.

### **III. Amendments to the Claims**

New claim 14 has been added.

Further, independent claims 1 and 9-13 have been amended to clarify features of the invention recited therein and to further distinguish the present invention from the references relied upon in the rejections discussed below.

It is also noted that claims 1-7 and 9-13 have been amended to make a number of editorial revisions thereto. These editorial revisions have been made to place the claims in better U.S. form. Further, these editorial revisions have not been made to narrow the scope of protection of the claims, or to address issues related to patentability, and therefore, these amendments should not be construed as limiting the scope of equivalents of the claimed features offered by the Doctrine of Equivalents.

### **IV. 35 U.S.C. §101 Rejection**

Claims 11 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for failure to recite statutory subject matter. Specifically, claims 11 and 13 were rejected for reciting a program, which lacks physical structure and can be interpreted as software alone. Claims 11 and 13 have been amended to recite that the program is recorded on a recording medium and causes a computer to execute a method. As a result, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested, since claims 11 and 13 now require a physical structure.

## **V. 35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejection**

Claims 11 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Masaki (JP 2002-271337). This rejection is believed clearly inapplicable to amended claims 11 and 13 for the following reasons.

Amended independent claim 11 recites a computer-readable recording medium having a program recorded thereon, the program for use in an image generating apparatus of an image transmission system including a plurality of image generating apparatuses, each image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses generating and transmitting a respective image, and including an image projecting apparatus that projects each respective image transmitted from the plurality of image generating apparatuses. Further, claim 11 recites that the program causes a computer to execute a displaying step of displaying, on each respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, whether or not the image projecting apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus, based on a result of an analysis performed by an analyzing step of analyzing information related to a status of communication between the plurality of image generating apparatuses and the image projecting apparatus. Masaki fails to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned distinguishing features as recited in amended independent claim 11.

Rather, Masaki merely teaches that multiple terminals and multiple printers are wirelessly connected to each other, such that one of the printers measures a wireless signal level between the printer and each of the user terminals, and sends the measurement result to each user terminal so that each terminal can display the measurement result (see paragraphs [0054]-

[0063]).

Thus, in view of the above, it is clear that Masaki teaches one printer measures a wireless signal level and sends the measurement result to each user terminal for display, but does not disclose or suggest displaying, on each respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, whether or not the image projecting apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus, based on a result of an analysis performed by an analyzing step of analyzing information related to a status of communication between the plurality of image generating apparatuses and the image projecting apparatus, as recited in claim 11.

In other words, merely displaying the wireless signal level, as disclosed by Masaki, is not a disclosure or suggestion of suggest displaying, on each respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, whether or not the image projecting apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus, as required by claim 11.

Therefore, because of the above-mentioned distinctions it is believed clear that independent claim 11 is not anticipated by Masaki.

Amended independent claim 13 is directed to a program and recites features that correspond to the above-mentioned distinguishing features of independent claim 11. Thus, for the same reasons discussed above, it is respectfully submitted that claim 13 is allowable over Masaki.

Furthermore, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Masaki or elsewhere in the prior art of record which would have caused a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Masaki to

obtain the invention of independent claims 11 and 13. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 11 and 13 are clearly allowable over the prior art of record.

## **VI. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections**

Claims 1-6, 9, 10 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Masahiro et al. (JP 2003-330436) and Masaki. This rejection is believed clearly inapplicable to amended independent claims 1, 9, 10, 12 and 14 and the claims that depend therefrom for the following reasons.

Amended independent claim 1 recites an image transmission system including a plurality of image generating apparatuses operable to generate and transmit a respective image, and an image projecting apparatus operable to project each respective image transmitted from the plurality of image generating apparatuses. Further, claim 1 recites that each respective image generating apparatus includes a display unit operable to display whether or not the image projection apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, based on a result of an analysis performed by an analyzing unit of the respective image generating apparatus of analyzing information related to a status of communication between the plurality of image generating apparatuses and the image projecting apparatus.

Initially, please note that the above-described 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection acknowledges that Masahiro fails to disclose or suggest the features required by the display unit, as recited in previously presented claim 1. In light of the above, the present rejection relies on Masaki for teaching the above-mentioned features that are admittedly lacking from Masahiro. However, in

view of the above-identified amendments to claim 1, which clarify the operation of the display unit, it is submitted that Masaki fails to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned distinguishing features now required by the display unit, as recited in claim 1.

Rather, as discussed above in section V, Masaki merely teaches that one printer measures a wireless signal level and sends the measurement result to each user terminal for display, but fails to disclose or suggest that each respective image generating apparatus includes a display unit operable to display whether or not the image projection apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, based on a result of an analysis performed by an analyzing unit of the respective image generating apparatus of analyzing information related to a status of communication between the plurality of image generating apparatuses and the image projecting apparatus, as recited in claim 1.

In other words, Masaki's disclosure of displaying the wireless signal level is not a disclosure or suggestion of displaying whether or not the image projection apparatus can project the respective image generated by the respective image generating apparatus of the plurality of image generating apparatuses, as required by claim 1.

Therefore, because of the above-mentioned distinctions it is believed clear that claim 1 and claims 2-8 that depend therefrom would not have been obvious or result from any combination of Masahiro and Masaki.

Amended independent claims 9, 10, 12 and 14 are directed to a method, an apparatus, an apparatus, and a system, respectively and each recite features that correspond to the above-mentioned distinguishing features of independent claim 1. Thus, for the same reasons discussed

above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 9, 10, 12 and 14 are allowable over the prior art of record.

Additionally, claims 7 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Masahiro, Masaki, and HP 2400 Series Printer. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

Reference HP 2400 Series Printer, as acknowledged in the present Office Action, was published on April 9, 2005, which is after the PCT International filing date of March 8, 2005 of the present application (PCT/JP2005/003951).

Therefore, since HP 2400 Series Printer was published after the filing date of the present application, it is respectfully requested that HP Series Printer be removed as prior art.

As a result, withdrawal of this 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 7 and 8 is respectfully requested.

Furthermore, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Masahiro and/or Masaki or elsewhere in the prior art of record which would have caused a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Masahiro and/or Masaki to obtain the invention of independent claims 1 and 9-14. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1 and 9-14 and claims 2-8 that depend therefrom are clearly allowable over the prior art of record.

## VII. Conclusion

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance and an early notification thereof is earnestly requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone to resolve any remaining issues.

*The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency or to credit any overpayment associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 23-0975, with the EXCEPTION of deficiencies in fees for multiple dependent claims in new applications.*

Respectfully submitted,

Tsuyoshi MAEDA et al.

/Andrew L. Dunlap/

2009.07.14 14:54:14

By: -04'00'

\_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew L. Dunlap

Registration No. 60,554

Attorney for Applicants

ALD/led

Washington, D.C. 20005-1503

Telephone (202) 721-8200

Facsimile (202) 721-8250

July 14, 2009



## DESCRIPTION

### IMAGE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND IMAGE TRANSMISSION METHOD

#### 5   **Technical Field**

[0001] The present invention relates to an image transmission system and an image transmission method for transmitting an image from an image generating apparatus such as a personal computer (denoted as PC hereinafter) to an image projecting apparatus such as a projector.

#### **Background Art**

[0002] A projector ~~which~~that receives an image signal from a PC and projects a PC display image onto a screen and the like has become popular in recent years. ~~The~~Such a projector ~~is~~can be used for projecting a presentation document created by a PC onto a screen, so that it is possible to present the content of information visually, and such a projector is being widely used for conferences~~on the occasions of conference~~, study meetings and so on.

[0003] The PC and the projector usually transmit and receive an image signal each other by an analog connection through an RGB cable. However it is bothersome that a user needs to connect the PC and the projector, moreover in the case where, for example, the data to be projected are stored in plural PCs separately, the PC and the projector requires to be reconnected each time. In view of this, a wireless image transmission apparatus has been suggested as an alternative method to transmit an image signal from a PC to a projector by an infrared or a wireless LAN for the purpose of improvement in using the projector, and also a wireless transmission system to concurrently show image signals transmitted from plural PCs to one projector is also disclosed (for example refer to Patent Reference 1).

Patent Reference 1: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2003-330436.

5 **~~Disclosure~~ Brief Summary of the Invention**

**~~Problems that Invention is to Solve~~**

[0004] According to the above-mentioned wireless transmission system, the user is able to know whether or not the user's own PC is connected to the projector, but the user is not able to know the reason why the user's own PC is not connected to the projector under the circumstances that plural PCs exist. In other words, the user is unable to know whether his own PC is not connected because the PC of another user is connected, or because a problem has occurred in the communication path.

15 [0005] Additionally under the circumstances that plural projectors exist, the user is not able to know to which projector the user's own PC can be connected or to which projector the user's own PC should be connected.

[0006] The present invention has been conceived considering the problems. An object of the present invention is to provide an image transmission system which enables a user to know a communication status between a PC and a projector.

**~~Means to Solve the Problems~~**

25 [0007] In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, the image transmission system of the present invention is characterized in that the image transmission system includes plurality of image generating apparatuses, each of which generates plurality of images, and an image projecting apparatus for projecting the plurality of images transmitted from the image generating apparatus. The image projecting apparatus includes: a status monitoring unit for monitoring a status of communication with the plurality of image

30

generating apparatuses; a beacon generating unit for generating information related to the communication status which is being monitored by the status monitoring unit; and a transmitting unit for transmitting the generated information to the image generating apparatus. The image generating apparatus includes: a receiving unit for receiving the information from the image projecting apparatus; an analyzing unit for analyzing the information; and a display unit for displaying a result of the analysis of the analyzing unit. Accordingly the PC receives and displays the information, which is transmitted constantly from the projector, related to the communication status with the projector, and therefore the user is able to understand the communication status between the PC and the projector.

[0008] Here the analyzing unit identifies the image projecting apparatus to be an originator of the information. The image generating apparatus further include a notification unit for notifying the identified image projecting apparatus of the reception of the information. The status monitoring unit counts the number of notifications, as the number of the image generating apparatuses connected to the image projecting apparatus, and the beacon generating unit may generate the information including the number of the image generating apparatuses. Accordingly the PC receives, from the projector, and displays the information including the number of PCs connected to the projector, and therefore the user is able to know the number of users currently connected to the projector.

[0009] The image projecting apparatus further includes an ID assignment unit for assigning a unique identifier to identify the image projecting apparatus. The beacon generating unit generates the information including the identifier. The receiving unit receives the information from the plurality of image projecting apparatuses, the analyzing unit identifies the image projecting apparatus to be an

originator of the information based on the identifier, and it is preferable that the display unit displays the identifier of the identified image projecting apparatus. Accordingly the user is able to know the projector to which the PC should be connected in the case where plural of projectors exist.

[0010] The image generating apparatus further includes an inquiry unit for accepting the assignment of the identifier of the image projecting apparatus, generating a confirmation packet for inquiring about the location of the image projecting apparatus, and transmitting the generated confirmation packet to the image projecting apparatus assigned the identifier. The image projecting apparatus further includes: a confirmation packet receiving unit for receiving the confirmation packet; and a response output unit for outputting a response to the reception of the confirmation packet upon receiving the confirmation packet. Accordingly the PC transmits a confirmation packet to the projector, and the projector received the confirmation packet respond, and therefore the user is able to know the location of the projector to which the PC display image should be transmitted.

[0011] It should be noted that the present invention can be realized as the image transmission system, be realized as the image transmission method using the characteristics included in the respective apparatuses configuring the image transmission system as steps, and also be realized as a program for causing the computer to execute the steps. Furthermore it is obvious that such a program can be distributed through recording media such as CD-ROM and transmission media such as Internet.

#### **~~Effects of the Invention~~**

[0012] As mentioned above, according to the image transmission system of the present invention, the information related to the projector's communication status, which is transmitted from the

projector constantly, is displayed on a PC side. A user is, therefore, able to know the communication status between the PC and the projector.

[0013] Additionally the user is able to know the projector to which a display image on the PC should be transmitted, as a confirmation packet is transmitted from the PC to the projector side and the projector which received the confirmation packet responds by a buzzer, an LED lamp and the like.

## 10 **Brief Description of Drawings**

[0014] ~~{FIG. 1}~~ FIG. 1 is a drawing to show an external configuration of an image transmission system for the present embodiment of the present invention.

~~{FIG. 2}~~ FIG. 2 is a block diagram to show a hardware configuration of a PC and a projector included in the image transmission system.

~~{FIG. 3}~~ FIG. 3 is a block diagram to show a functional configuration of the PC and the projector included in the image transmission system for the present embodiment.

~~{FIG. 4}~~ FIG. 4 is a drawing to show a situation of projecting plural PCs' display images onto a screen of one projector.

~~{FIG. 5}~~ FIG. 5 is a drawing to show a situation of projecting one PC display image onto a screen of the projector using the entire screen.

~~{FIG. 6}~~ FIG. 6 is a communication sequence drawing between the PC and the projector.

~~{FIG. 7}~~ FIG. 7 is a drawing to describe a case that plural PCs communicate with one projector.

~~{FIG. 8}~~ FIG. 8 is a drawing to describe a case that one PC communicates with plural projectors.

~~{FIG. 9}~~ FIG. 9 is a drawing to describe a case that a

confirmation packet is transmitted from the PC to the projector.

### **Numerical References**

	[0015]	10	Wireless LAN card
5		20 and 20a	Screen
		30 and 50	Display screen
		70, 70a and 80	PC display
		71, 71a and 91	Launcher bar
		72 and 72a	Communication status display unit
10		81	Communication status display window
		82	Destination field
		83	ID field
		84	Status field
		92	Connection confirmation button
15		93	ID display unit
		100, 300 and 300a	PC
		101 and 201	CPU
		102 and 202	Main memory
		103 and 203	Storage unit
20		104 and 204	Graphics chip
		105 and 206	VRAM
		106	Output IF
		107	User IF
		108 and 207	Network IF
25		110	Display
		111	Keyboard
		112	Mouse
		301	PC communication unit
		302	Beacon analyzing unit
30		303	Display output unit
		200, 400 and 400a	Projector
		205	Resizing LSI

~~——— 208 ——— Output unit~~  
~~——— 401 ——— Projector communication unit~~  
~~——— 402 ——— Status monitoring unit~~  
~~——— 403 ——— Host ID assignment unit~~  
5 ~~——— 404 ——— Response output unit~~  
~~——— 410 ——— LED lamp~~  
~~——— 420 ——— Buzzer~~

## ~~Best Mode for Carrying Out Detailed Description of the~~ 10 ~~Invention~~

~~[0016] Hereafter the best mode for carrying out the present invention will be described in detail.~~

~~[0016] FIG. 1 is a drawing to show an external configuration of the image transmission system for the present embodiment.~~

15 ~~[0017] The image transmission system transmits an image displayed on a PC 100 from the PC 100 to a projector 200, and then the received display image is projected onto a screen 20 in the projector 200. The PC 100 is equipped with a wireless LAN card 10 storing a wireless LAN chip so as to transmit an image signal to the~~  
20 ~~projector 200 through a network.~~

~~[0018] FIG. 2 is a block diagram to show a hardware configuration of the PC 100 and the projector 200 included in the image transmission system for the present embodiment.~~

~~[0019] As shown in FIG. 2, the PC 100 has a CPU 101, a main memory 102, a storage unit 103, a graphics chip 104, a VRAM 105, an output IF 106 to output onto a display 110, a user IF 107 to obtain an instruction signal based on a user's operation from an input unit such as a keyboard 111 and a mouse 112, and a network IF 108, which is an interface to communicate with the projector 200, a server and so on through a network such as LAN.~~

30 ~~[0020] The projector 200 has a CPU 201, a main memory 202, a storage unit 203, a graphics chip 204, a resizing LSI 205, a VRAM~~

206, a network IF 207 and an output unit 208.

[0021] FIG. 3 is a block diagram to show a functional configuration of the PC and the projector included in the image transmission system for the present embodiment.

5 [0022] As shown in FIG. 3, a PC 300 has a PC communication unit 301, a beacon analyzing unit 302 and a display output unit 303, and a projector 400 has a projector communication unit 401, a status monitoring unit 402, a host ID assignment unit 403 and a response output unit 404.

10 [0023] The PC communication unit 301 is a processing unit which receives information (beacon) related to the communication status of the projector 400 from the projector 400, and also transmits a connection request packet to request a connection to the projector 400, a confirmation packet to inquire about the communication  
15 status and so on, and the PC communication unit 301 is realized as the network IF 108 and the like.

[0024] The beacon analyzing unit 302 is a processing unit which obtains and analyzes the beacon which is received by the PC communication unit 301, and the beacon analyzing unit 302 is  
20 realized as the CPU 101 and the main memory 102 and the like.

[0025] The display unit 303 is a processing unit which outputs the result of the analysis by the beacon analyzing unit 302 onto a display unit, and the display output unit 303 is realized as the graphics chip 104 and the like.

25 [0026] The projector communication unit 401 is a processing unit which transmits a beacon to the PC 300, and also receives a connection request packet and so on from the PC 300, and the projector communication unit 401 is realized as the network IF 207 and the like.

30 [0027] The status monitoring unit 402 is a processing unit which generates a beacon by monitoring the communication status of the projector 400, obtains a confirmation packet and outputs a response



signal to the response output unit 404, and the status monitoring unit 402 is realized as the CPU 201 and the like.

[0028] The host ID assignment unit 403 is a processing unit which assigns a host name and a projector ID that are the identification information of the projector 400, and the host ID assignment unit 403 is realized as the CPU 201 and the like. The host ID assignment unit 403, for example, accepts an input of a host name from a user, and assigns the inputted host name at the time of initial setting of the projector 400. And also the host ID assignment unit 403 assigns, at the time of activation of the projector 400, a unique projector ID based on an MAC address and an IP address assigned each time to the network IF 207.

[0029] The response output unit 404 is an informing device, which runs when obtaining a response signal from the status monitoring unit 402, and the response output unit 404 is realized as a buzzer, an LED lamp and the like.

[0030] It should be noted that the PC communication unit 301 and the projector communication unit 401 are able to communicate with one or more projectors 400 and one or more PCs 300 respectively.

[0031] Additionally, the projector 400 is able to project PC display image by switching a split-screen display (multi-display) to concurrently project plural PCs' display images by splitting the projecting screen, and a full-screen display to project one PC display image onto the screen of the projector using the entire screen area.

It should be noted that the projector 400 may be configured to project plural PCs' display images by temporally splitting the entire screen of the projector. In this case, for example, it is possible to project plural PCs' display images onto the full screen of the projector by switching the PCs' display at a predetermined interval of time, and to project plural PCs' display images by switching operation from PC side.

[0032] FIG. 4 is a drawing to show how plural PCs' display images

are projected onto a screen of one projector.

[0033] In FIG. 4, it is shown that four PCs' display images are transmitted respectively to a projector 600 from the four PCs, the PC 500, the PC 500a, the PC 500b and the PC 500c, and the projector 600 projects the received PCs' display images onto the screen 20 by splitting into four segments.

[0034] FIG. 5 is a drawing to show how one PC display image is projected onto a screen of the projector using the entire screen.

[0035] In FIG. 5, it is shown that the display screen of the PC 500 is projected onto the screen 20 as a full-screen display on the side of the projector 600.

[0036] The processing operation of the image transmission system as configured above will be described hereafter.

FIG. 6 is a communication sequence drawing between the PC 300 and the projector 400.

[0037] Firstly, when the projector 400 is activated (S30), the host ID assignment unit 403 sets up a unique projector ID based on a MAC address or an IP address (S32). It should be noted that the host name, which was set up at the stage of the initial setting of the projector 400, is assumed to be stored in a main memory 202.

[0038] Secondly, the status monitoring unit 402 starts monitoring the communication status of the projector 400 (S34), and then the beacons are transmitted (broadcasted) at a time to one or more of the PC 300 (S36).

[0039] In the PC 300 which received the beacon, the beacon analyzing unit 302 analyzes the received beacon, and then the status of communication with the projector 400 is displayed through the display output unit 303 (S38).

[0040] Here, when the PC 300 sends a connection request packet to the projector 400 (S40), in the projector 400 the status monitoring unit 402 updates the communication status (S42), and subsequently a beacon is generated based on the updated communication status,

and then the beacon is broadcasted to each PC 300 (S44).

[0041] In the PC 300 which received the beacon, the beacon analyzing unit 302 analyzes the beacon in the same way, and then the updated status of communication with the projector 400 is displayed through the display output unit 303 (S46).

[0042] The projector 400 transmits a beacon to each PC 300 at a predetermined interval of time T1 (for example every one second) (S48), and then the communication status of the projector 400 is informed each PC 300 constantly.

[0043] Here, in the case where the PC 300 sends a confirmation packet to the projector 400 (S50), the projector 400 which received the confirmation packet outputs a response by activating the response output unit 404 (S52).

[0044] FIG. 7 is a drawing to describe a case that plural PCs communicate with one projector.

[0045] FIG. 7 shows one projector 400, the PC 300 whose connection with the projector 400 is established and also the PC 300 is currently connected with the projector 400, and a PC 300a whose connection with the projector 400 is not established.

[0046] Here, the connection being established means that a beacon is in a transmittable and receivable state, while the connection not being established means that beacon is not either in transmittable or receivable state.

[0047] Furthermore, the status being currently connected means that a transmission of a PC display image to the projector 400 is ready to be executed, while the status not being currently connected means that a transmission of a PC display image to the projector 400 is not ready to be executed. For example, in a case where the PC is connected to a projector other than the projector 400 under a status that beacon is in a transmittable and receivable state, the PC is under a status not being connected to the projector 400.

[0048] In the PC 300 whose connection with the projector 400 is

established, a communication status display unit 72 to show a communication status with the projector 400 is set up on a launcher bar 71 on a PC display 70. In other words, the user of the PC 300 is able to know that the PC display image is able to be transmitted to the projector 400 based on how the communication status display unit 72 displays.

[0049] In the same way, in the PC 300a whose connection with the projector 400 is not established, a communication status display unit 72a is set up on a launcher bar 71a on a PC display 70a, and therefore the user of the PC 300a is able to know that the PC display image is not able to be transmitted to the projector 400.

[0050] In FIG. 7, it shows the patterns how the communication status display units 72 and 72a show (the connection established is shown by spots, while the connection not established is shown by meshes). As other options it is possible to use colors, flashing and the like. Moreover, the two different statuses of communication are described, that are the connection being established and the connection not being established here. Additionally, for example, the following statuses can be represented by above mentioned methods: (1) a display image is currently transmitted from the own PC to the projector; (2) the display image is transmittable to the projector; (3) although the connection is established, the display image is not transmittable to the projector as another user is currently transmitting a display image to the projector; and (4) the connection is not established.

[0051] FIG. 8 is a drawing to describe a case where one PC communicates with plural projectors.

[0052] FIG. 8 shows one PC 300 and plural projectors 400 and 400a which are ready to communicate with the PC 300. In other words the PC 300 receives beacons from the projector 400 and the projector 400a respectively. At this time the beacons transmitted from the projectors 400 and 400a include the host names and the

projector IDs assigned to the respective projectors, and in the PC 300, the beacon analyzing unit 302 makes determination, from which projectors the beacon was transmitted.

[0053] The PC 300 displays a list of projectors being originators of the received beacon in a communication status display window 81 on the PC display 80.

[0054] The communication status display window 81 includes a destination field 82 to show a host name, an ID field 83 to show a projector ID and a status field 84 to show a communication status of the projector, and the status field 84 shows visually the number of PCs to which the projector is connected.

[0055] In FIG. 8, a host name "Meeting Room 1" and a projector ID "Proj619" are assigned to the projector 400a, and it is shown that the projector 400a is not connected to any PC and under a standby status in the communication status display window 81. And also a host name "Meeting Room 2" and a projector ID "Proj0377" are assigned to the projector 400, and it is shown that three PCs are currently connected in the communication status display window 81.

[0056] It should be noted that the projector 400 counts the number of responses from the PCs, which is currently connected, to the transmitted beacon, and the number of responses as the number of users under connection is shown in the communication status display window 81. For example, when the power of the PC is turned off, the number of PCs being connected is decreased as the PC does not respond to the beacon.

[0057] It should be noted that it is also possible to inform the projector that the PC is currently connected by means of sending a packet on a regular basis from the PC being connected.

[0058] Furthermore, the PC may respond to the projector when the connection to the projector is established, and the number of PCs whose connections to the projector are established may be shown as the number of users being currently connected, or the number of

PCs which is actually receiving display image may be shown in the communication status display window 81.

[0059] FIG. 9 is a drawing to describe a case that a confirmation packet is transmitted from the PC to the projector.

5 [0060] FIG. 9 shows one PC 300, the projector 400 projecting a PC display image received from the PC 300 onto a screen 20a, and the projector 400a which is ready to communicate with the PC 300.

[0061] Here, when the PC 300 accepts an operation of pressing down a connection confirmation button 92 on a launcher bar 91 on the PC display, the confirmation packet is transmitted to the projector 400. And then when the projector 400 receives the confirmation packet, an LED lamp 410 flashes or a buzzer 420 sounds so as to respond to the confirmation packet. At this time, the projector 400 may show a display indicating that a response  
10 being executed by showing the assigned projector ID on an ID display unit 93 of the screen 20a.  
15

[0062] It should be noted that the PC 300 accepts an assignment of a desired projector out of the list of the projectors displayed in the communication status display window 81 as shown in FIG. 8, and the  
20 PC 300 accepts an operation pressing down the connection confirmation button in the communication status display window 81 and then the confirmation packet may be sent to the assigned projector.

[0063] According to the image transmission system of the present  
25 embodiment, the projector transmits constantly information related to the communication status of the projector to the PC which are ready to communicate, and the information related to the transmitted communication status of the projector is shown at PC side, and therefore the user is able to know the communication  
30 status between the own PC and the projector.

[0064] Furthermore, when the confirmation packet is sent from the PC to the projector side by specifying the host name and so on, the

projector which has received the confirmation packet responds by a buzzer, an LED lamp and so on, and therefore the user is able to know the projector to be transmitted the PC display image.

5 [0065] The image transmission system of the present invention is described above based on the present embodiment, but the present invention is not limited to the present embodiment.

[0066] For example, the communication between the PC and the projector uses wireless LAN in the above present embodiment, but it is obvious that wired LAN also can be used alternatively.

10 [0067] Additionally, the projector is used for the description of an image projecting apparatus, but a plasma display panel and the like may be used as a display apparatus.

#### **~~Industrial Applicability~~**

15 [0068] The image transmission system of the present invention is applicable to a system for transmitting an image from a PC and the like as an image generating apparatus to a projector and the like as an image projecting apparatus. Particularly the image transmission system is suitable for a presentation and the like using  
20 a wireless projector.

## ABSTRACT

An image transmission system, ~~which enables for~~enabling a user to ~~know~~recognize a communication status between a PC and a projector, ~~is provided. The image transmission system includes~~  
5 ~~and including~~ a PC (300) as an image generating apparatus and a projector (400) as an image projecting apparatus. The projector (400) monitors a status of communication with the PC (300), and includes a status monitoring unit (402) ~~for~~ generating information  
10 related to the communication status ~~which is~~ being monitored, and also a projector communication unit ~~for~~ transmitting the generated information related to the communication status to the PC (300). The PC (300) includes a PC communication unit (301) ~~for~~ receiving information related to the communication status from the projector  
15 (400), a beacon analyzing unit (302) ~~for~~ analyzing the received information and a display output unit (303) ~~for~~ displaying a result of the analysis by the beacon analyzing unit (302).